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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C. President Grant's Removal of the Po-

lice Commissioners. The action of the President yesterday in demanding the immediate resignation of the

members of the Police Board of the District was characteristic. It carried out the principle to which he gave utterance in the words, "Let no guilty man escape." The President's action will be heartily indorsed by the people, upon whom an indolent and negligent police has been saddled for years, and it is hoped that in selecting men to compose the new board the President will select good and fearless citizens, who will not shrink from doing their duty and undertaking the task of thoroughly reorganizing the police department.

Will Mr. Tilden Remain Here.

It is said that Mr. Tilden is coming here to stay until the political contest is over. This is a free country, except in the bull-dozed districts of the South, and a man has a right to go where he sees fit, and do what he chooses, so long as he obeys the law and deports himself worthily. But there is a question of propriety about the coming of Mr. Tilden to Vashington during the present contest. He has friends here capable of manipulating his wires without his presence. What they fall to know about cunning and trickery he can supply by letter or a private conference in New York. If Mr. Tilden simply intended to come here as a citizen, no one would object: but many will doubt the propriety of his coming here as a would-be President for the purpose of scheming his way into the White

Men are beginning to respect modesty more than they do brass. That which in the vulgar tongue is called cheek may win in the rough, blunt business of life, but in struggling for the exalted place of Chief Magistrate of a great republic it is especially repulsive and reprehensible. Besides, should Mr. Tilden come to Washington at this juncture it would have a tincture of mischief about it positively disagreeable to the peace-hoping people of the

Rumors are fast on the wing in these perilous days. It has a ready been said that the House proposes to prolong the debate on the electoral count until the eleventh hour and then, should the Senate declare Hayes elected, to proceed to the election of Mr. Tilden and secure his inauguration at the earliest moment thereafter. The proposition has the ear vice in preventing the South Carolina Legislamarks of revolution, and Mr. Tilden's present here would give it considerable consistency. The cards of cupping and political trickers can be played in New York with quite as mucl facility and certainly with as much safety as in the capital of the nation. Mr. Tilden will find Grammercy Park Place quite as comfortable a spot in which to play his game for the Presidency as Washington, and it is hoped that he will be modest enough to remain there during the pending struggle.

Complainings of the Democracy. The Tildenites are complaining of frauds in

the late elections. This is really amusing, when these men know that ten times as many frauds were committed by Democrats as by their opponents. It will, perhaps, never be possible altogether to prevent frauds under our system of universal suffrage, though doubtless everything should be done to accomplish, if possible, this very desirable object. known to all intelligent men. It commenced in Tammany some forty years ago, and has been going on there to a most enormous extent ever since. From that vast cesspool of corruption it has spread to other States. In 1868 the most disgusting and indefensible case of ballot-box stuffing ever known in Christendom took place at four wards in New York, when the great moral reformer, Samuel J. Tilden, was at the chief hierarch of the holy Democratic church political. For Tildenite to whine so lugubriously over alleged election frauds might well raise a blush upon the checks of his Satanic Majesty himself.

The Sleighing Carnival.

The Avenue beamed yesterday with carnival scenes. It seemed as though it had rained down sleighs and beautiful robes and a general assortment of masks and grotesque dresses Ten thousand people crowded the Avenue to witness the lively horse racing and carnival shows of the day. The picturesque costumes and novel sleighs brought forth roars of laughter, and as each passed along a ripple of merriment followed it from one end of the Avenue to the other. Where all the sleighs came from no one knew. But there were a host of them. Big sleighs and little sleighs, bob sleighs and long sleighs, hurried and glided over the snow, passing and repassing each other in succession, filled with handsome faces and ugly faces, masked faces and bare faces, red faces and pale faces, sober faces and laughing faces, all evidently bent on taking as much sport out of the bright day and good sleighing as was possible. It was a gala day for men, women and boys, but the horses were

Bergh-dozed frightfully. Speech of Mr. Phillips, of Kansas.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, made a strong speech in the House yesterday on the political outlook. Among other things he said that the Democracy was opening the road to civil conflict by urging upon the citizens of the United States the movement looking to the holding of convocations or mass meetings on the 8th inst. This he asserted was a measure which was tainted strongly with revolution, and was of the most unfortunate conception. He said that the Southern States, with the exception of Georgia, had been wrested from the Republican party by the hand of violence and the spirit of mobocracy; that the elections in these States had been nothing more or less than armed revolution against lawfand constituted authority; that it was great injustice to the Northern States, which held peaceable and fair elections, to lose their votes, counteracted by those of the Southern States, where the elections were unfair and dishonest and were held under the influence of brute force, fraud and intimidation. In reviewing the electoral vote Mr. Phillips produced statistics respecting this matter for a century past, which proved conclusively that the President of the Senate has the right to open and declare the vote. In closing his speech Mr. Phillips referred

to the attempts of the Democracy for years past to break down the influence of the President. Indirectly they endeavoyed all through the last session of Congress to injure the President by investigations, but signally failed, leaving him loved and respected mo by the American people than he had ever been before. He said that they had threatened to impeach him because he sent troops into the South, when they knew he had done 60 at the request of the properly-constituted anthorities; and as for its having been neces-

sary to do so, let the foul and red-handad asassinations at Hamburg and Feliciana answer. He said that the confidence of the American people in the integrity, devotion and bravery of President Grant had not been shaken through these long years of military and civil life, and that now the whole loyal element of America are congratulating themselves upor the fact that the soldier President is at the belm and not a Buchapan.

The speech was an able and exhaustive one, full of strong points and logical reasoning.

The Louisiana Case. It is now admitted that the result of the Presidential election depends alone upon the facts connected with the rendition of the electoral vote in Louisiana. Governor Foote as we think, conclusively demonstrated in his recent letter to Mr. Lamar that Congress could not go behind the electoral certificates in order to invalidate the presumption of validity raised by the electoral certificates themselves upon the ground of fraud or irregularity, and that to allow this to be done would be an entire overthrow of one of the most important of the "reserved rights of the State and people" and concentrate all governmental power in the legislative department of the Government. In connection with this view of the subject, we venture to ask what would have been the indignant language of the venerable Francis P. Blair, when editor of the Globe, if the Whig Senate of 1844 had at tempted to go behind the electo-ral returns of Louisiana of that period, in order to invalidate and set aside the electoral votes of that State because of the notorious Plaqueminnes fraud perpetrated in that very election under the direction of John A. Slidell, a cadet of Tammany hall! No Whig statesman of that period was so egreglously absurd as to claim such a power. It is reserved for the ultra State-rights men of the present time to bury all notions of State

rights in the "Tomb of the Capulets."

Wrecked by Rail, The first week of the new year has recorded more railroad accidents than any other "first week in January" for twenty years. In no other country on the face of the globe do they have so many and such frightful railroad accidents as occur in America. In fact, it is only in this country that these atroclous murder occur. Other lands do not seem to know how to wreck trains and roast their passenger alive in the flames of burning cars. In any other country one of these frightful accidents would evoke the righteous indignation of the people, and the highest penalties of the law would be inflicted upon the culprits. Public opinion is to blame in this country because it stands by with cold indifference and watches the roasting alive and mangling of human forms without entering solemn protests. These horrors would never occur if the authorities would employ the proper precautionary meas

THE GAME attempted to be played by the Democrats in the Grover rascality and in creating bo-gus electoral colleges and electoral votes in South Carolina, Florida and Louislana as the means of electing Mr. Tilden will prove a robust failure. In this little game they propose to create a political dilemma, either one of which would be fatal to Mr. Hayes. They propose in the final count to raise the question as to which of the two sets of returns is the true one, and through this fight fail to have a President declared elected, and thus throw the election of one into the House. It will not prove a trump card.

TILDEN is not willing to trust his political managers here with the management of his political concerns. The great magician of Tam control of the whole machinery of fraud and law-lessness. Well, let him come. We can assure him that not even he will be able to control the action of high-toned Southern Democrats in the two Houses of Congress, either by subtle and trickish counsels or by the corrupt use of money.

If he ever had a deserved reputation for honesty he has not preserved it.

THE Union of resterday contains severe personal reflections upon Gen. John B. Dennis, of South Carolina. Gen. Dennis' great offense in the eyes of the Union man is doubtless the fact that he rendered gallant and meritorious service during the late struggle, for which he was bro ture from being bull-dozed by the gallant (?) Gor don, and this is another feason why the Union should assail him.

"WE ARE APRAID," remarks the Philadelphia Times, "that General Grant has forgotten what he was re-elected for four years ago. His great claim upon the country at that time, as urged by the organs, was the way he was paying off th national debt. Well, he is not paying it as much as he was. On the contrary, he has increased it by three and a half millions." If the Times man was not so absolutely indolent he might have discovered a few figures which would have saved him the foolish blunder of the above. The truth is that, although the debt was increased \$3,585, 142 during December, the total decrease of the debt during the six months ending December 31. 1876, was \$5,518,003. Looking at it as it is, we find that the President did not forget by abou \$3,000,000 majority.

As we rass swiftly along over the waves o Time behind us we find the glorious sunset of a hundred years of prosperous national life, while before lies uncertainty, peril and misgivings. Before us is one great duty-that of settling for ever the question whether the elective franchis of the American shall be respected or not. Two hundred thousand men were deprived of his right in the South during the past election, and because the Republican party proposes to protect these outraged citizens from a consummation of the result of this great wrong we have a con-tested Presidential election. The Republican party put down a wicked rebellion; it manumitted four millions of slaves; it bestowed upon them the rights of citizenship, and now, to crown the glory of its repeated triumphs, it must defend them in the exercise of these citizenship rights.

WHEN Fernando Wood speaks it is noticed that he opens up like a volcano but closes up like a

IT IS RUMORED in New York that General Barmore and more alarming.

tion. This would not be the case if they believed in Mr. Tilden's election.

OUR SHIPBUILDERS are grateful to the Presi dent for his suggestion respecting the disposition to be made of the surplus Geneva award.

THE Herald was badly beaten yesterday. It did not contain a word about that unpleasantness in front of the Union Club. The other New York

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is coming to Washington in the capacity of a defender for Mr. Tilden His defense of Tweed seems to have strongly recommended him for the position.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hewitt's new song-"Gum, O, Gum with Me." It is noticed that Hewitt's open letters never come up to the sticking point. Cronin is fellowed around everywhere by a swarm of reporters, and still isn't happy.

What's become of Abe Hewitt and his pronunciamentoes pray. This silence is terrible.

Senator Alcorn, of Miss., says the South does not need political power so much as a Northern credit.

credit.

Tweed says he shall not peach on Tilden, and with tears in his eyes the latter says there is something noble left in the old Boss yet.

something noble left in the old Boss yet.

"Tea-kettle Hewitt" the Pittsburg Commercial calls him. Well, he did, as a friend aptly suggests, try to raise a tempest in a P-O-t-pot.

It is fitting that Samuel J. Tilden should go out of office reiterating the absurd claims he had once used to deceive the people of his State with.

The Democratic obstructionists in the House seem determined to make trouble in regard to Colorado. Anything to beat Hayes; but all such paips ble schemes of fraud must fall.

An exchange notes that "chickens are hatched by steam at the Vennelyst poultry farm, Pentwater, Mich." Hewitt says his letters were opened in the same way, and wants to know if the poultry man counts his chickens before they are hatched.

The Democrats of Florida want the Board of The Democrats of Florida want the Board of

The Democrats of Fiorida want the Board of Canvassers to count the vote again. If they are going to keep this thing up, we would advise them to buy a calculating machine; for they can't expect to pass a miserable existence in counting the vote of that State. counting the vote of that State.

Cronin will meet himself in Washington and divide his mileage from Oregon with himself. He is the most unanimous man in the world. In discussion with himself as to filling vacancies his talk is something like that of Dick Swiveller with the imaginary James at the fictitious ban-

quet. Cronin is three of a kind and bound to be tray.

Mr. Wade Hampton's "government" must be in as prostrate a condition financially as Mr. Wade Hampton's personal estate. The Governor, having no shame before his eyes, asks the people of South Carolina to pay him taxes, and this with the consciousness that every taxpayer in the State must know he has collected money right and left for his own use, and was never known to pay a cent.

As the agitation produced by the proposed Democratic meetings at State capitals on the Sto of January, for the purpose of manufacturing Chinese thunder, is simultaneous with the earnest discussion of methods for arresting the progress eastward of the devouring insects that have destroyed Western crops. we can scarcely wonder that wicked wags are asking whether the nation is to be threatened with a grasshopper rebellion. Those who are curious on this point should address their letters of inquiry to the chairmen of the Northern Democratic State Central Committees,

A THREATENED DUEL.

The Age of Chivalry Not Yet Gone. WO LINES OF THE LAW UNLAWFULLY ARGS! BACH OTHER-A THREAT TO KILL WHEREIN GREAT PRIGHT IS OCCASIONED, AND NOW THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN SAYS IT IS A JOKE. (From the New York Tribune, Jan. 4.)

The full and accurate account of the strange and sensational Barlow-Root affair, which was given in yesterday's Tribune, created no less exstement than amazement in political and legal reles. It was the topic of conversation in the street-cars, on the ferry-boats, in the courts and in down-town streets and offices. The talk was argely interspersed with laughter and expressions of astonishment. There was little to ald to the Tribune's account of the controversy which could be of further interest to the public, except the publication of the correspondence which passed between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Root. The friends of both at first decided that further publicity to the quarrel should be pre-vented as far as possible, and at first the applica-tion of the Tribune reporter for the letters was denied. Late in the day the refusal was reconsidered and the letters were furnished for publi-

ation.
It will be remembered that General Barlowand It will be remembered that General Barlow and Mr. Root were opposing counsel in a suit heard before Willam Staniey, referee; that they had evehanged briefs, as is customary; that Mr. Root had made marginal notes on Mr. Barlow's brief for convenience in argument as he expected to keep the brief as his property, as is also the custom; and that he stated the above as the reason why he could not return the brief when requested to do so by Gen. Barlow. Then came the following letter from Gen. Barlow foreboding trouble: New York, No. 28 Broadway, Dec 27, 1876. ing letter from Gen. Barlow foreboding trouble:

New YORK, No. 2st Broadway, Dec. 27, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I have heretofore requested the return of my written argument in the case of the People against the Bank of North merics. I make now a gathest the Bank of North merics. I make now for the people with the second of replevin, or if the argument has beed destroyed an action of trover coupled with the arrest of the guity parties. Yours, &c...

Ethin Root, esy.

This called out the following very laconic rejoinder from Mr. Root, and as it is authenticated in this form by its author, Gen. Barlow will be in doubt no longer as to whether Mr. Root was swearing in the Yankee dialect—"darned"—or in the pure vernacular:

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, ESQ.-DEC, 27, 1876.
DEAR SIE: Don't be a dammed fool
Yours, &c., ELIHU ROOT. DEAR SHE: Don't be a damned fool
Yours, &c.,
Then came the climax of the quarrel in the
form of Gen. Barlow's pointed communication addressed to Mr. Root, which weighs in the balance
of injury the word used, and the word which he
thought might have been intended, and which
defines at length the modes in which "satisfaction" might be given him. It is necessary to
add in explanation that Senator Kernan was
counsel with Mr. Root in defending the suit.
Mr. Barlow wrote:

New York, 26 Broadway, Dec. 27, 1876, SH; I have received ware. New York, 28 Broadway, Dec. 27, 1878.

Bithin Boot, esy..

Silk: I have received your letter of this date containing an offensive epithet. I regret that the legal controversy between us (I allude now to the conversion of my written argument) should have become embarrassed by the personalities which you have chosen to bring into the controversy. I should have preferred to leave the matters of difference between us to the courts, but I must accept the personal issue which you have injected into the aftar. At the outset I am embarrassed by an indistinctness in the writing of your last note. I am not certain whether the offensive word used by you (or rather one of them, to speak with entire accuracy) is "damned" or "darned." Some of my friends whom I have consulted think that the latter is the expression, which may possibly be less offensive in its implication than the former. I should be giad if that point could be settled at the outset; but without dwelling longer on this boint I make the following requests of you, in order to lay a basis for future action:

1. That you will define your exact meaning, or

if that point could be settled at the outset; but without dwelling longer on this boint i make the following requests of you, in order to lay a basis for future action:

1. That you will define your exact meaning, or rather that you will st us whether the adjective of your letter of to-day was "damned" or "daraed,"

2. That you wilndraw unequivocally the entire expression of your note of to-day. It will be enough that you say simply, "I withdraw the offensive expressions (using the blural to cover the whole expression) of my note of December 27."

bhould you decline both the above propositions. I must declare my finure course, not by way of threat, for I consider that unbecoming, but simply that you may realize exactly the situation. I requested a post will inform me on the set of the coming week that we may settle this matter of difference in a dignified way. If you answer in the affirmative, I will request a friend to wait upon you, whom you can refer to some gentleman who will act for you.

Should you decline to give me this satisfaction I can only ask you to be prepared to defend yourself (of course I mean by the use of firearms) whenever and wherever I may meet you, always excepting, of course, the courts as a place of meaning, whenever and wherever I may meet you, always excepting, of course, the courts as a place of meaning, whenever and wherever I may meet you, always excepting, of course, the courts as a place of meaning whenever in the courts which I intend in the matter of the argument will go on exclusive of this method of set-ling the personal difficulty arising from the offensive remarks. Should you decline the retraction and explanations and the other methods of settlement which I propose, and I should not happen to meet you before January I. I would make the may abbent himself from the Courts of the courts which I should not happen to meet you before January I. I would not happen to meet you before January I. I would make the may abbent himself from the courts which I should not happen to meet y

Tothis, which Gen. Barlow now says was in-tended as a joke, Mr. Root replied in brief terms on the subsequent day:

G PINE ST., NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1878.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, esq.—SIR: Your secondletter of the 27th instant was received to-day.

It combains a threat of assessination unless I comply with your detation.

That alone is sufficient to preclude me from con-

Then Rr. Root's friends sought a warrant for the arrest of General Barlow and Judge Noah Davis interposed to clear up the difficulty with-out resort to the courts. In consequence of Judge Davis's friendly interposition, General Barlow wrote a letter asserting that fils challenge was intended as a loke.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY ROBESON SHOWING OUR NAVAL STANDING, AND SUGGESTING CER-TAIN CHANGES THAT WILL RENDER US CA-PARLE OF RESISTING ANY POWER THAT MIGHT

COME AGAINST US. The report recently made by the Secretary of e Navy shows that the naval armament of the United States at the present time comprises one hundred and forty-six vessels, of 150,157 tons aggregate measurement. They carry 1,142 guns. Of these one hundred and twenty-three vessels, of 1:0,894 tons measurement, have steam power and carry 913 guns. The steam vessels are rated as five first rate, twenty-nine second rate, thirty third rate, six fourth rate, and twenty-seven tugs, two torpedo boats and twenty-four iron-clads. The sailing vessels are rated as four second rate, fifteen third rate and four fourth rate. Seventy-five of the whole number are at present in actual use. A review of the present condition of the may, as compared with what it was in 1859, shows that after eight years of active service it has suffered a loss of four ships by disasters, and many others of its valuable cruisers have come to final decay. Yet it is claimed by the Secretary of the Navy that it is now more powerful for warlike purposes than it has ever pefore been in time of peace. For the defensive purposes of a peaceful people, without colonies, with a dangerous coast and shallow harbors, separated by a vast ocean from warlike naval Powers, the Secretary thinks our navy is not without strength, and when its iron-clad feet shall be completely repaired and its force supplemented by cheap addition, as by him recommended, it will be found sufficient to resist any force which could be brought across the ocean to attack us; and also powerful for offensive operations on the seas and among the islands which lie contiguous to our shores. In considering the question of establishing a sound, economical and efficient navy, the Secretary says that fast, well-built wooden cruisers, proper for the police of the seas, serving as schools of instruction in time of peace and capable of destroying an enemy's commerce in time of war, are under all conditions serviceable. With the addition of a marine ram, a weapon of most destructive warfare and costing \$350,000, a new element would be acquired tending to make our force complete in itself, at once economical and efficient. With such a force he is of opinion we may well dispense with the heavy-armored and unwieldy iron clads of European nations, and also with the monster cannon necessary to penetrate them. The Secretary lays great distress upon the use of the torpedo as eff as five first rate, twenty-nine second rate, thirty third rate, six fourth rate, and twenty-

upon the use of the torpedo as effective to destroy ships of the heaviest armor coming to our shores with hostile purpose.

The reduction of our fleet by act of Congress from 8,500 to 7,500 men has placed the navy, in the personnel of the enlisted men, below that of nearly every navy of Europe. To make up this deficiency the Secretary recommends that Congress give authority to enlist annually 750 boys for the navy, in addition to the number of men now allowed. The cost would only be equal to that of 250 men, and would in a few years man our navy with educated American seamen. He also recommends that the enlisted men of the navy be allowed an outfit of clothing.

The estimates for the general maintenance of the navy for the next fiscal year amount to \$18,

646,012.69. The vessels added to the navy since 1859 are the Newton, Trenton, Adams, Enterprise, Essex, Alliance, Alert, Huron and Ranger, all thirdrates: the Alarm, torpedo boat, and the Intrepid, which is built of iron, double-bottomed, armorplated on the sides of five inches of iron, and two inches over the decks; also, arranged for forward under-water torpedo. The machinery is all under the water line.

Hot Water for Injuries and Bruises. The New York Medical Journal reports this trip hammer, the hammer, weighing seven hun-dred pounds, fell. It so happened that a file was on the anvil, and in this way the force of the nammer was arrested about half an inch before reached its bed. When the hand was exam of pulp. The metacarpel bones were commin-uted extensively, and there was apparently but small chance of saving the hand. It was, how-ever, placed in hot water, and kept there for two or three weeks, and then taken out and

two or three weeks, and then taken out and dressed.

In three months the patient was sufficiently well to leave the hospital, and now—nine months after the accident—he is able to move the fingers, and has quite a useful hand. Bruises and injuries do much better when treated with hot than with cold water. The temperature should be about 103 degrees F. Another ease is reported of compound fracture and dielocation of the ankle joint, in which the proximal end of the first metatarsal bone protuded from the foot. The dislocation was reduced and the foot placed in hot water. At the end of a week it was taken out and dressed in the ordinary manner. The foot is now doing well, and promises a good result.

'The Dearest Sensation of Chil dhood's Happ

Any human being who has never sawed off a lice of home-made bread, and spread that bread with sweet country butter, and that butter with soft white sugar, and that sugar with a layer of rich yellow cream from the top of a pan in the dairy, and has never opened and shut down his dairy, and has never opened and shut down his teeth on a mouthful of this same compound—that miserable wretch who has never done this, we say, has missed the dearest sensation of childhood's happy hours, and must go through the wilderness of life without knowing what it is to taste of its manna.—Chicago Journal.

FORT Y-FOURTH Ct NGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY, January 4, 1577. The Schale was called to order at 12 m. b. PRESIDENT pro tempore FERRY and prayer was offered by the chaplain, The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the last annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Committee, in compliance with the reso-

lution adopted yesterday.

PRTITIONS PROM NEW YORK CITIZENS. Mr. CONKLING presented a petition from a large number of distinguished citizens of New York. Mr. C. said: I have been requested to present this petition, weighty by reason of the subject to which it relates, and by reason also of the number and character of those who sign it. The petitioners are citizens of New York, distinguished not only for their prominence as mem bers of society, but for the large and varied inter ests they represent. They are men prominent in each of the great political parties of the country I observe among the signatures names which a the recent Presidential election were found of the opposing electoral tickets. I observe the names of eminent bankers, merchants, manufac turers, shippers, scholars, professional men and other names long and honorably associated with leading enterprises and industries. It would be difficult to select in any State in the Union on hundred and fifty individuals and friends wh represent a greater sum of proper intelligence and character, or who, as petitioners, deservnore consideration. The petition is brief, and

will read it.

He then read the petition of New York merchants, bankers and others, expressive of their pleasure at the appointment of a special committee by each House to devise means for the amicable count of the electoral vote, and expressing the hope that all party considerations would be thrown aside, and pure, unselfish patroitism control the action of Congress.

Resuming his remarks, Mr. Conkling said: In laying this petition before the Senate, it may not be amiss to add an avowal of my sympathy with its appeal for orderly, lawful and patriotic action. In executing the Constitution in any instance, and especially in an instance so grave as the one referred to, partisan feeling as a guide and rule of action can rightfully have no place. Obedience to law, the observance of the Constitution and the maintenance of truth is not a party question or proceeding. It is beyond party and tion and the maintenance of truth is not a party question or proceeding. It is beyond party and above party. Parties may contend—and I believe it is wholesome in a free government that parties should contend—over measures and candidates. But when the contest has been submitted to the ballot-box—the final arbitrament of popular contests known in our system—the only duty, the only lawful proceeding connected with it which remains, is to find the honest, true result, to declare it, bow to it and stand by it. That is

It rests on the two Houses of Congress; it rest on the nation; it rests on every citizen of the Republic. That it will be done, and done peacefully, decently and in order these petitioners do not, I think, disbelieve. They, in common with all men, may derive confidence from the fact that interest and expediency, not less than patriotism and honor, point in all directions to teach one lesson. Whoever stands on right and truth will not fall; whoever attempts to stand on wrong and falsehood will be overthrown. I move the reference of the petition to the committee to which it properly belongs. So ordered.

Mr. CONKLING also presented fourteen memorials of ship owners and others, remonstrating against the passage of the House bill to amend the shipping act. Commerce.

Mr. DAYIS, of W. Va., presented a petition of merchants, bankers and others, in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. Referred to the special committee appointed to THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

amicable settlement of the Presental contest. Referred to the special committee appointed to consider that subject.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pa., presented a similar petition of bankers, merchants and others of Columbia, Pa. Same reference.

Mr. CRAGIN, of N. H., presented a petition of citizens of New Hampshire, in favor of the passage of House bill for the distribution of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. Referred to the Committee on the Judicary.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Col., introduced a bill to divide the State of Colorado into two judicial districts. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Mass., introduced a bill for the relief of F. R. Clark, late captain 10th regiment of infantry, and

Mr. WRIGHT, of lows, introduced a bill for the relief of Thomas E. Maley: both of which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORTON, of Ind., moved to take up the Referred to the special committee app

were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORTON, of Ind., moved to take up the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday requiring Mr. M. Turner, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Oregon, to answer questions propounded to him by the committee in regard to the appointment of Oronin as Presidential elector, &c., but he subsequently withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Wriohr, who desired to address the Senate upon the bill recently introduced by him to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the offices of PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

Mr. WRIGHT then called up the bill for the purpose of having it referred, and explained the different sections of his bill, which provides:

1. That any eligible person who received any votes for the office contested may contest the office of President and Vice President.

2. The contestant shall give notice within ten days after the proclamation or declaration of election to the Secretary of State.

cause copies of all accompanying papers to be made, and send the original to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice shall notify the person who has been declared elected, and the said contestee shall plead to the same within three days after the meeting of the

ame within three days after the meeting of the court.

4. The court for trial of these contested elections shall consist of the Chief Justice and six judges of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, to be selected by the said Chief Justice from those of different political parties, and who shall not be interested in the particular contest, nor in any manner related thereto. The court shall meet in Washington, and the Chief Justice shall preside.

5. Before acting the judges shall take a special oath for the occasion.

5. Before acting the judges shall take a special oath for the occasion.
6. Judges shall be paid \$20 per day.
7. The court shall have power to make and enforce all regulations not contrary to law.
8. The court shall have power to allow amendments to pleadings, but there shall be no unnecessary delay in the hearings.
9. Each of the judges shall have power to administer oaths, and the court shall have power to administer oaths, and the court shall have power to send for persons and papers and enforce attendance. A majority shall be competent to decide all questions, and shall keep a record.
10. That any party to such contest feeling aggrieved by the judgment of the court may appeal to the Supreme Court.
Mr. WRIGHT said he aimed to prepare his bill so as to meet every question that might arise, Mr. WRIGHT said he aimed to prepare his bill so as to meet every question that might arise, and while he did not claim it to be perfect, he hoped it would be made as perfect as legislation could make it. He reviewed some of the disturbances which have arisen pending the decision of the late election, and in referring to the Oregon election very facetiously described the act of Cronin in setting up and organizing himself into a whole electoral college, and said for audacity he could not but help admire Cronin, for if he had acted in this case on his own responsibility he certainly was a genius; but if he had only been an agent for carrying out what someone elsedesigned

tainly was a genius; but if he had only been an agent for carrying out what someone else designed then he had a contempt for parties who had not the courage to carry out their schemes of fraud, and also for the person who was willing to be the tool of others.

He spoke at great length as to the constitutional powers of Congress, and the advantage of having such a tribunal as proposed by his bill, one effect of which he argued would be to prevent fraud and violence in our national elections. LOUISIANA.

REPORT OF DEMOCRATIC WITNESSES ON COUNT IN
LOUISIANA.

Mr. BOGY, of Mo., presented a portion of the
evidence taken by the Democratic committee
which recently witnessed the count by the Returning Board in Louisiana, and it was ordered
that the usual number of copies be printed for
the use of the Senate.

A motion of Mr. Booy to have 10,000 extra
copies printed was referred to the Committee on
Printing.

Mr. KERNAN, of N. Y., in reply to the argument of Mr. WHIGHT, said the duty of counting
the votes for President and. Vice President was
an important one. He did not expect that Congress would now, by legislation or by constitutional amendment, relieve any of the difficulties
which might arise from the counting of the electoral vote. He could not agree with some of the
views expressed by the Senator from Iowa, [Mr.
WRIGHT,] and desired to express his dissent now.
The Senator from Iowa had argued that it was
the right and duty of the presiding officer of the
Senate to count the vote; that the duty was imposed upon him. He (Mr. KERNAN) could not
agree to that construction of the Constitution.
He did not think it was the intention of the
framers of the Constitution to impose any such
duty on that officer. The two Houses of Congress,
had the right, and had imposed upon them by the
Constitution the duty of counting the vote. He
then quoted from the Constitution, and said the
duty devolved upon the two Houses of Congress,
had the right, and had imposed upon them by the
Constitution the did not been in accordance
with any such construction of the Constitution
at length to-day, but submitted that the
two Houses of Congress were not to sit dumb
like statues and see wrong go on. The practice
of counting the vote had not been in accordance
with any such construction of the Constitution
on every occasion each House had appointed
tellers to count the votes, and, as he read the
precedents, on every occasion when any question
had arisen in regard to counting a certificate the
two Houses had separated to decide the ma

Senate had the constitutional duty or right to count a vote.

He then quoted from numerous precedents, and referred to the case of Missouri in 1821, in regard to which he said when it was known that there might be a question raised as to the vote of that State a committee of the two Houses agreed upon a recolution that if any objection should be made to the vote of the State, and the counting or omitting to count the same would not change the result of the election, such result should be stated both ways, with and without the vote of Missouri. He argued that it would not be wise now for Congress to attempt to give a new construction to the Constitution, which would greatly add to what all deprecated, the heat and

greatly add to what all deprecated, the heat and excitement of the hour.

Every Senator and every Representative in Congress should enter upon the discharge of this duty of counting the vote without prejudice, without partiality. At this time every man should remember that the important questions before Congress arose above all party questions. In counting the electoral vote, if a case came up where there was fraud, and where it was shown beyond a doubt that the certificate was a falsehood, the safety of the Government and the peace of the people demanded that it should not be counted. He united with all men in the hope and the belief that all these questions would be settled according to the Constitution and the law, and that the real truth would prevail.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, inquired if the result of either House objecting to the counting of the vote of a State would be the exclusion of that vote.

Mr. KERNAN said he would like to have that

wote, Mr. KERNAN said he would like to have that matter discussed.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not intend to ex-Mr. SHERMAN said he did not intend to express his opinion upon these questions about to arise, but he would examine them calmly and dispassionately. He had no doubt that when the two Houses concurred that the vote of the State was fraudulent it should not be counted, but if the two Houses disagreed as to the count of a vote, it would be revolutionary if the objection of either House could exclude that vote.

Mr. BOGY. of Mo., said that was the twentysecond joint rule.

Mr. SHERMAN said the result of such a rule
was worse than that of any rule in Mexico. He
had hopes, not yet clouded in the slightest degree, that the two Houses of Congress, through
their committees, would agree upon a plus by
which the rofe for President would be peacefully
and lawfully counted. He regretted that the
Democratic party in his own State had abmealed
to popular prejudices and carled meetings on a
day sacred to the Democratic party for the purpose of having resolutions passed in regard to the
Presidential question, at a time when both
Houses of Congress were considering the disputed
ubjects. Mr. BOGY, of Mo., said that was the twenty-

House of Congress were considering the dispets.

He was glad to say that the great party to which he belonged was quiet, calm and screec.

No public meetings has been called by the Republican party to instruct Republican Senators and Representatives, and he hoped there would be none. He expressed his profound hope that Senators, Representatives and the people would show by their moderation, good sense and temper between now and the time for counting the vote, that they could be calm and not add. I the excitement by threats, He appealed to the press to be moderate and make no threats or menace.

The bill of Air Whigher was then referred to the select committee, appointed to devise means for the annicable settlement of the Presidential contest.

contest.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific railroad acts, upon which Mr. Ixaalis was entitled to the floor, but no quorum being present, the Senate at 2:40 adjourned. House of Representatives.

Mr. FORT, of 111., presented a memorial from officers and roldiers of the Mexican war, asking

for additional pay, bounty or pensions, as may be deemed most just by Congress. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y., presented a memorial of merchants, bankers and others of New York asking a peaceable solution of the Presidential question. Referred to the Committee on Count-ing the Electoral Vote. Mr. CAULFIELD, of Ill., introduced a bill to authorize the United States to secure a title to the Fort Euron military reservation, in New

Sexico. Military Affairs. Mexico. Misitary Affairs.

Mr. McOUBARY, of Iowa, offered a resolution.

which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of
the Interfor for a copy of the latest report of the
directors of the Union Pacific railroad.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Kansas, the bill
to provide for the sale of saline lands was taken
from the Spraken's table and the Senate amendment's concurred in.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, a number of bills
from the Senate on the Spraken's table were
taken from the table and referred to appropriate
committees.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a com-punication from the Secretary of War, asking an appropriation for headstones for citizens and rebel soldiers buried in the national cemeteries at Rock I sland and Elmirs. Referred. Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with an estimate for an appropria-tion for a survey of certain lands in North Caro-lina. Referred.

the interior, with an estimate in an approximation for a survey of certain lands in North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. CLYMER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy appropriation bill; which was made the special order for Menday next, and from day to day till disposed of.

The House then proceeded, under a demand for the regular order, to the consideration, in the morning hour, of reports from committees, the bill fixing the fees of United States marshals and deputies coming over as unfinished business of yesterday. The amendment pending when the want of a quorum was developed yesterday was rejected, and the bill passed.

Mr. DURHAM, of Ky., reported a bill fixing the fees of United States, attorneys. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. REGAN, of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to make the ports of Galveston and Brownsville, in Texas, ports to which tnappraised merchandise may be imported. Passed.

Mr. GOUDIN. of Kansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported House bill to amend section 1291 of the Revised Statutes relative to proof of settlement, with Senate amendments, with the recommendation that the Senate amendments are committeed in which was done, and the bill passed.

Mr. RIDDER, of Dakota, from the same com-

ments be concurred in, which was done, and the bill passed.

Mr. KIDDER, of Dakota, from the same committee, reported a bill to give parties contesting time to file declarations under the pre-emption and homestead acts after the contest has been decided. The bill was amended and passed.

Mr. GOODIN, from the same committee, reported Senate bill for the relief of Ephriam P. Abbott, claimant to certain land in Missouri. Pending consideration, the moraing hour orpired and the bill went over.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the contingent fund of the House and for other purposes; but subsequently withdrew it, objection being made to the assignment of a special day for its consideration.

PEMSIONS TO MEXICAN AND OTHER WARS.

PENSIONS TO MEXICAN AND OTHER WARS. On motion of Mr. HEWITT, of Ala., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. John J. Harris, of Va., in the chair, and took up the bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida and Black Hawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the ame. Mr. SINGLETON made the point of order that

Mr. SINGLETON made the point of order that bill was made the special order, "Not to interfere with general appropriation bills," and that, therefore, the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill had the precedence.

The CHAIR overruled the point of order and declared Mr. Hawitz entitled to the floor.

Mr. Hawitz entitled to the floor.

Mr. Hawitz proceeded to address the House in advocacy of the bill.

When the bill was taken up for consideration Mr. DURHAM, of Ky., asked why a distinction was and requiring proof of sixty days service for sadders of the Mexican war and only thirty for soldiers of the Florida or Black Hawk war.

Mr. Hawitz replied that the soldiers of the

for soldiers of the Mexican war and only thirty for soldiers of the Florida or Black Hawk war.

Mr. HEWITT replied that the soldiers of the last-named wars were much older than the others. Mr. DURHAM thought the time should be uniform and the bill amended to make it thirty days for.

Mr. HEWITT said this amendment would add about a thousand names to the rolls.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, opposed the fourth section—that the act shall not apply to persons under political disabilities. He urged that the number affected by it was very small, and the discrimination was an unjust, unnatural and erroneous one. oneous one.

Mr. HEWITT said he did not favor the clause.

Mr. REMFIT said he did not have the chanse, but had consented to it because he did not believe the bill could be passed without it.

Mr. REAGAN said he thought they had gone far enough with proscriptive legislation, and he hoped to see an era of equal justice. He moved to strike out the section.

Mr. RUSK, of Wis., asked if the gentleman desired to see the name of Jefferson Davis placed on the nemion rolls. he pension rolls, Mr. REAGAN said Jefferson Davis was an upright man, a good oftizen, and there was to no man who more sincerely desired a perfect onclination than did be, or who was more r to shed his blood for the defense of the Con-

tion.

Mr. RUSK said he was gisd to hear the gen-tleman say he was in favor of putting Jefferson Davis on the pension rolls. For one, he was not; and for that reason he opposed the motion to strike out the section. out the section.

The motion to strike out was rejected, and the committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON, of Miss., the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, Mr. Willis, of N. Y., in the chair.

Mr. SINGLETON explained the action of the committee, and said that the House had lastyear cut down the appropriation very largely, but the Senate had made over a hundred amendments, which led to protracted conference, which prevented the passage of the bill, although it was reported early in the session, until near the close. This year, while it was believed the appropriation bould be very considerably cut down, it had not been, in view of the attitude of the Senate, deemed prudent to attempt it, and the committee had agreed on figures half way between those of the House and those of the Senate.

The Secretary of State had recommended the restoration of the consulates at Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Portugal, Paraguay and Uruguay to missions, but the committee had not concurred in the recommendation, and they were left as they stood last year. The bill provided for the distribution of the appropriations for consular service, at the discretion of the President. CONSULAR DIPLOMATIC BILL.

THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION Mr. SINGLETON yielded the remainder of his hour to Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, who made a speech upon the general political situation. At the conclusion of Mr. Phillips's speech—Mr. SINGLETON moved that the committee rise for the purpose of limiting general debate to five minutes, and such an order was made by the Hengis.

House.
Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, again reported a bill to supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the House, and it was made the special order for tomorrow after the morning hour. BQUALIZATION OF TREASURY APPOINTMENTS. MCMALLATION OF TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, asked leave to ofer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether the appointments made in that Department since January 1, 1576, bad been so made as to equalize the force among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, as provided by the act of March 3, 1875. Objection was made by several members.

THE ARMY, ITS STRENGTH AND LOCATION. THE ARMY, ITS STRENGTH AND LOCATION.

Mr. THROCK MORTON, OF Texas, attempted, but failed, to obtain leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the present strength and occupation of the army, how many men there on the frontier, in the Southern States and in the city of Washington, when they were ordered there and for what purpose.

The House, then, at 4:25 p. m., adjourned.

The Diamond Fields of the Orange Free State.

Within the last seven years the Orange Free State Republic has developed rich diamond fields, but the advantage accruing to the country from this has been less than the disadvantage, for it has only brought in a hungry crowd of for tune-seekers, who have made their money and turned their backs with contempt on the country turned their backs with contempt on the country which gave it. It is an astonishing fact that the diamond fields have yielded £12,400,000 sterling worth of diamonds and yet the world scarcely knows that diamonds are found in South Africa. The South African are found in South Africa. The south African Expublic has developed gold fields which give a fair prospect of being rich and lasting. The gold fields were opened in 1873. At present there are about four hundred miners at work there. The labor for the white man is comparatively easy, native labor being cheap and obtainable. The only tax levided on the miner is \$1.25 per month. This licenses him to possess a claim—ground on which to live. Wood and water for all are abundant. The English Government have retained the diamond fields, giving the Orange Free State £90,000 as a compensation and a grant of £15,000 in sid of a railway.—Miss Rulsell before American Geographical Society.

-A painful and distressing accident oc —A painful and distressing accident occurred in a Cincinnati church last Sunday evening. A Louisville man oame in, and sitting down directly under the central chandelier burned the tops of both his ears to a crisp in the gas jets before the smell of burning flesh gave the alarm. The pain did not reach the nerve centres until some moments after the gas was turned off. The trustees of the church are severely censured for not having the gas jets protected by wire netting and glass globes.

-Mrs. Spilkins had seventeen calls

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ROOMS. 1114 G STREET NORTHWEST-FOR Rent-One suite of pleasant, nicely fur nisbed rooms, suitable for Congressin n or other with first-class board. 135-50 FOR BENT - A NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOE and adjoining BEDROO 4, heated by store and open fire, with or without board. No. 75 Eleventh street.

conceive how such a hard, horrid-looking thing could be cooked in any way, much less broiled; but he must be pleased, if it was possible to do it, and so all the cook-books, (she had a small library of them) were taken down and examined, but no recipe could be found for broiling anything like this. Finally, being at her wit's ends, shedressed it up in doll's clothes and sat it on her husband's chair at the dinner-table, where that man found it when he came home, the joke being completely turned upon himself, though the woman was seemingly unconscious of it, only saying, as she pointed to the ridiculous object, "You wished me to dress it for dinner, and that is the only way I knew of doing it."—Freeman's Journal. 735 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST-ror rent—Handsomeiv-furnished satte of Pariors. Terms very moderate; most central loca-tion in the city; cars to Capitol passible door. 726 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTH WEST-F'R RENT-"nite of unfarmished chambers, with kitchen, dining attle and bath rooms; tot and cold water. Apply on premises to Dr. king; reference required. 723 TWELFTH STREET N. W., Be-tween 6 and H.-For rent, fine newly furn-ished rooms, en salte or single, three or four com-nanteating; with or without bard. 134-34. 320 INDIANA AVENUE-FOR RENT-According to Mr. James A. Storm, of St. Joseph rairie chickens or pinnated grouse are more asily tamed than any birds of his acquaintance

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Show Windows and Fixtures, large cellsr,
good-tand for groceries and provisions Rent #12
per month, portheast corner of Seventh and G
streets, East Washington. They will also breed while confined if provided with a suitable run. He proposes this year to try the experiment of domesticating and breeding them, and thinks they can be raised to a great advantage. One object of his experiment is to obtain a cross between them and the bantam. This, he thinks, will give the bantam more stamina and hardiness, making it less liable to disease, as well as tending to keep it of the d'minutive size so much sought after. It crossed with the Dominique bantam, he thinks the original markings of the prairie chickens will be thereby retained.

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President. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT assective has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special jerm, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ZERUBABEL HALLOCK, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased, All persons having claims grainst the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of January next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate,

Given under my hand this 2d day of January, 1877.

JNO, B. VAN METEK,

jai-Thiw* Executor.

day, week or month. Table boarders taken.

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the door-bell, to receive from a small boy a pack

age, which proved to be a large red lobster, (it having been cocked,) with a nete pinned around

one leg stating: "Your husband would like to

husband was partial to broiled meats, but, not having seen a lobster before, she really couldn't

conceive how such a hard, horrid-looking thing

Taming Prairie Chickens

of five or six days from the time they were caugh

They will also breed while confined if provided

jan5-dtds ALEX, SHARP, U. S. Mar.bai, D. C.

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have this broiled for his dinner." She knew her

A young housekeeper up town was very much proprised the other day upon answering a ring at

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Store and dwelling, cor. 11.h and V sts.

1256 Sth st. n. W., 8 rooms.

130 T st. n. W., 8 rooms.

Mt. Pleasant, new cottage.

515 7th st. n. e., 7 rooms.

Corner 24 and E sts. n. e., new brick.

5th be., H and I n. e., 7 rooms.

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Apply to THEO. F. GATCHEL.

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FOR RENT-A LARGE AND HANDImprovements, situated 'n Georgetown, and convenient to the cars. Stabling for several borses.

Rent low. For particulars inquire of WATT.

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it surpasses in elegance and general convenience at others in the city. AS A MUSIC AND CONCERT , HALL, and for LECTURES, PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, it is ; wonderfully perfect in acoustics, and afford elegant accommodation for eight hundred persons A GREAT REDUCTION IN THE RENTAL

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The hall is open daily for inspection. For term and particulars, choice of nights, &c., apply at the hall.

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912 Mass, ave. n. w., 10 rooms, m. l.

New houses, 9th street, above T. 7 rooms, m. l.,

629 H street n. e. store and dwelling.

1640 Columbia street, 10 rooms.

1640 (and 1913 Penna, avenue s. e., 8 rooms, m. l.

Nos, 11 and 18 K at. n. e., 12 rooms.

Le Droit Park, 207 Elm street.

1638 S street northwest, 5 rooms, m. l.

No, 514 B st. s. e., 7 rooms, gas and water.

Nos, 173. 1754, 1759 S st. n. w., 7 rooms.

No, 520 eth st. n. e., 11 rooms, m. l.

265 H street n. e., 11 rooms, m. l.

266 H street, Georgeto wn, 9 rooms.

1169 Fourth street northwest, 7 r.

Nos, 1824 and 634 B st. s. e., 8 rooms, gas and

asi s. m., o rooms

6th street n. w., new brick,
ast Capitol street, 8 rooms, gas and water,
frees street 9 rooms.

14i1 and 14i7 3d st. n. w., 6 rooms and water,
C street n. w. 7 rooms briek.

HOUSES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—SEV.
Heral two-story HOUSES and COTTAGES
monthly payments. Valuable Building LOTS
on easy terms. Also, FARMS in the District
Maryland and Virginia for Sale or exchange.

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Eric raliroad, Will exchange for Washington
city property. Good fruit, large house and necessary outbuildings. Distant from New York Zuniles,
near Paterson, New Jersey, Apply to Dr. W. H.

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August 1

FOR SALE OR RENT. 1408 N STREET, NEAR THE CIRCLE-free for Sale or legs.—Eleven-room house faely freecoed and finished from top to bottom; en thely new. Terms cast, Price moderate, SMITH, BIRGE & CO., Oct-tf 1014 Pennyivania avenue,

FOR SALE OR | RENT—A NINE-ROOM
press-brick front house corner of Six'eenth
and P streets; basement, two stories, Mansara roof,
bay window and all modern conveniences. Also,
two choice lots adjoining house. Terms very
reasonable. For information apply at 1313 Massa
chusetts avenue. BUSINESS CHANCES. RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO AN experienced person with a cash capital of from 00 to \$1,500, to engage in an established Dry ods and Notion business, now doing a good de, and at a low rent; ill-health the reason for ing. Address Box No. 28, this office. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-85 ACRES IN

F. FREUND. 702 Ninth Street Northwest,

CONFECTIONER AND CATERER HAVING JUST COMPLETED HIS CENTENNIAL VIENNA BAKERY. Informs the public that the celebrated VIENNA BREAD can be obtained at his store FRESH EVERY MORNING. dell-im

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-A HANDSOME THREEand or and basement brick house, with 14 rooms and or the modern improvements, on the north side of circe-t, between P wellth and Thirteeath streets. Apply to B F streets, Apply to B F streets, decay and a streets. FOR SALE - A TWO-STORY BRICK house, with s rooms and modern improvements, on O street. Apply to

B. H. WARNER & CO.,

no25-tf F street, opposite Masonic Temple

FOR SALE-SEVERAL GOOD BUSINESS locations on Pennsylvania avenue at reasonable OR SALE—SET STREET TO SET STRE FOR SALE - A SMALL NEW FRAME FOR SALE. A SMALL NEW FRAME house on Q street northwest for #1, 200.
Apply to B. H. WARNER & CO., Apply to B. H. WARNER & CO., accident of the street, opposite Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE-NOS. MII AND 1411 THIRD attention of the street northwest. These nearly new two story frame attent northwest. These nearly new two story frame carries and markets, according to the street, according to the street, according to the street, according to the street, apply to B. H. WARNER & CO. nothing to the street, opposite Masonic Temple, FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A WELLBUILT house on Fifth street, near B southeast; has eight rooms and molern in provements.
Price, \$5,290. Apply to
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balance in three years at 7 per cent.. or aix
years at 8 per cent. -a neat two-story and Manaard
roof pressed-brick front house, with nine rooms and
modern improvements. Lot 2 x 105. Apply to
B. H. WARNER & OO.,
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FOR SALE CHEAP-TWO TWO-STORY frame houses on Second street northeast, near Government printing office; \$1,600 for the two. ap-ply to B. H. WARNER & CO., no25-tf F street, opposite Masonic Temple. \$1.600 WILL PURCHASE A THREE front on Delaware avenue, near First and K streets ortheast. Apply to no25-tf B. H. WARNER & CO., 916 F street. \$8.000 WILL PURCHASE A THREE with eleven rooms, bay window and all modern improvements, on East Capitol street, near Sixth. Apply to B. H. WARNER & 10 no25-tf 916 F street, \$5.000 WILL PURCHASE A NEW House, on the south side of East Capitol street, near Seventh; two-story brick; eight rooms; modern improvements. Apply to noth B. H. WARNER & CO., 918 F street, \$2.000 WILL PURCHASE A TWO Day of the stable and deep lot, on F street southwest, ear Sixth street. Terms \$500 cash; balauce on ong time. Apply to nothing the L. H. WARNER & CO., 918 F street, \$10.000 WILL PURCHASE A TWO. and basement; bay window, terraced front yard, &c., on F street, above Seventeenth. Apply to no 5-tf B. H. WARNER & CO., 916 F street, \$12.000 WILL PURCHASE AN ELE Seventh, Apply to no25-tf B. H. WARNER & CO., 916 F street.

\$15.000 WILL PURCHASE A FOUR-515.000 STORY HOUSE, on F Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Lot 25,8x190.
Apply to B. H. WARNER & CO.
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\$7.500 WILL PURCHASE A COMwith modern improvements, on K street north-west; has handsome front yard and faces south; a decided bargain. Apply and the continues of the noming B H. WARNER & CO., 996 F street. \$4.000 WILL PURCHASE A THREE story Brick House, complete in every respect, on K street, near St. Aloysius' church, This house cost \$7,000. Apply to no20-tf B. H. WARNER & CO., 216 F street. \$4,000 WILL PURCHASE AN setts avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

\$00 cash, balance to suit. Apply to
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B. H. WARNER & CO.,

100'25-1f

105 F street.

\$2,300 WILL PURCHASE A TWO nov25-tf B. H. WARNER & CO., 316 F street. \$650 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF those two-story frame houses on Grant avenue, near the terminus of the Seventh and Ninthstreet cars. Apply to B. H. WARNER & CO., no25-tf 916 F street, north west. \$6.000 WILL PURCHASE A VERY

DO. OOO comfortable frame house and corner of on M street northwest. Lot 75 by 75. Apply to B. H. WARNER & CO., no25-tf 918 F street northwest. \$2.500 WILL PURCHASE A TWO-beventh street northwest. A good location for a \$8.000 WILL PURCHASE A THREEatory presend-brick from house, with it rooms and all modern conveniences, on N street, near Fourteenth northwest. Lot 25 by 130.

Apply to B. H. WARNER & CO., no.5-if 266 F street northwest.

\$6.500 WILL PURCHASE A NICELY-\$4.750 WILD PURCHASE AN EIGHT-\$4.000 WILL PURCHASE A NEAT eight-roomed house, with modera improvements, on A street southeast, near Eighth. Apply to B. H. WARNER & CO., novz-tf 916 f street.

\$3.500 WILL PURCHASE A TWO-rooms, on Columbia street, above P.
Apply to B. H. WARNER & CO.,
nov25-tf \$8.250 WILL PURCHASE A TWO-brick house, with tweive rooms, front and side yards, located on Corcoran street, between Thir-teenth and Fourteenth.

Apply to B. H. WARNER & CO., nov25-tf 916 F street. FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY PRESS
BRICK HOUSES, on Fourth, between N and
O streets northwest, nine and ten rooms, bath, all
modern improvements, J. STANLEY JONES,
sel5-tf
511 Seventh street.

FOR SALE-TWO-STORY BRICK, MANSARD ROOF, bay window, ten rooms and
bath; with all the modern improvements; No. 358
B street southeast,
sep15-tf
Sil Seventh atsep15-tf 511 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT Mansard roof brick residence, with back
building, No. 1130 Eighth street, between M and N
streets northwest; bay window, ten rooms and bath
room, hot and cold water, marble washstands-and
mantels throughout; nearly new and very substantially built. Will be sold at a bargain and on case
terms.

J. STANLEY JONES.
senif-tf. SII Seventh street.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRIOK DWELL-ting, No. 224 Eighth street northeast, with back building, seven rooms, good cellsr, water, &c. J. STANLEY JONES. self-tf POR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY FRENOH
Toof dwellings, Nos. 710 and 712 N street, between Seventh and Righth northwest, with back buildings, bay windows, ten rooms and bath, marble manicle, gas and water.
J. STANLEY JONES, self-if FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL COM-fortable BRICK DWELLINGS, two-story and basement; gas and water; located in northwesters, part of the city; will be sold cheap, and on casy terms.

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FOR SALE — TWO-STORY AND BASE, ment brick dwelling, sowen rooms, and bath, store-room, closets, marble mautels, range, Latrobes, hot and cold water, ran, northware corner Pierce place and Fifteent party or the party of the par